

THE TIMES.

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS
LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS
HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREAS-
ING.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF
THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL
THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COM-
BINED.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1892.

SIX PAGES.

NEWS SUMMARY.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. J. Granville Leech, of Rockbridge, has been assassinated.—Mr. Charles D. Carter, of Smyth, was dangerously gored by a bull.—There was a collision of freight sections on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.—Mr. S. V. Southall, who was a delegate to Chicago, delivers an address to Albemarle Democrats.

GENERAL.

A destructive tornado visited the vicinity of Lima, O., yesterday.—It is believed the fusion plan will be adopted in Kansas between the Democrats and People's party.—Mr. Gladstone says he is confident of success in the coming election.—A national committee of leading colored men met in Cincinnati, O., yesterday.—The friends of free silver will endeavor to push the bill through the House.—The Fourth of July was generally observed yesterday throughout the United States.—An epidemic of cholera is raging in southeastern Russia.—Cyrus W. Field is said to be rapidly sinking.

The Democratic party in the present campaign is making a fight for relief of the people from the extortions of the existing worse than war tariff, and from the heavy burdens imposed upon them by the billion-dollar Congress for pensions and subsidies. But as much as this relief is desired and needed by the whole country, there is another issue before the people, in comparison with which everything else, as far as the South is concerned, sinks into insignificance, and that is the Force bill. If the Republicans are returned to power in November, they will pass a bill to control elections in the South by bayonets and bludgeons, and to restore negro supremacy, and every vote not cast for the Democratic ticket is a vote directly or indirectly for Republicanism and Southern degradation. Every white man in the South should paste this in his hat.

Mr. MURPHY P. QUINN, who was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Chicago Convention, thinks that Cleveland will carry the State by a majority equal to that of Patterson. "The McKinley bill," he says, "is turning out worse than a promise. When it comes down to pure business or party, Carnegie sticks to the business end and down go the wages of thousands of iron-workers. Is it reasonable to suppose that the iron-workers of Allegheny and Western Pennsylvania can stick to or support a tariff that oppresses instead of relieves, as the Republicans say it does? Do you think intelligent working-men are longer going to tie to a plain up and down lie? The continual reductions in wages, exactly in line as positive proof of what the Democratic national platform has to declare on the tariff, are their own best lessons and warnings to the miners, the iron workers, and the farmers of what is and what is to come."

The Republicans at Minneapolis made a great hue and cry about the exports from the United States under the McKinley law. Careful inspection of the statistics, however, show that the exports of all American products except agricultural have declined, and they would also have been largely decreased but for the poor crops and threatened famines in Europe. The figures show that in the past eleven months exports of products of the mines have fallen from \$20,151,933 to \$17,326,034; of products of the forest, from \$28,159,283 to \$25,274,080; of the fisheries, from \$5,918,292 to \$5,168,325, and of manufactures from \$154,542,994 to \$146,855,219.

The Republican Senate has passed the Silver bill; a Democratic House is expected to pass it, and then a Republican President will veto it. All that will be gained by this hubbub will be that it will be shown once more that some Republicans are for silver and some are against it, while some Democrats are for silver and some are against it. So the whole question will be left exactly where it was before the Senate revived its agitation, and Cleveland will be elected all the same.

The real reason of the Carnegie Homestead strike is that iron can be produced cheaper in the South than in Pennsylvania, and so Carnegie wants to cut down the wages of his men. This is a pointer for capitalists who want to make profitable investments in iron manufacture.

BUSINESS need not worry itself over the Free Silver bill becoming a law in the immediate present. Mr. Harrison will veto it now and President Cleveland will veto it at any time between next March and 1896. By that time the silver question will have been satisfactorily settled.

Wonder if the locked-out protected workmen of Carnegie & Co.'s Homestead mills enjoyed their Fourth yesterday?

THE SILVER BILL AND THEN WHAT?

We are not alarmists, but it is impossible to view the present outlook without the gravest concern. The bill for free coinage of silver has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where there is a large majority, almost all Democrats in favor of its passage. In the regular order of business it could not possibly be reached at this session. But the rules under which the House now works permit the Committee on Rules to make a special rule at any time giving any particular bill the right of way and fixing a day and hour when it shall be voted on. The Committee on Rules consists of three members, and two of them, Speaker Crisp and Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, are free silver men. It looks therefore as though the bill had the avenue clearly opened to its passage. Mr. Harrison will of course veto it, and what then? The crisis is as serious as it is possible for one to be and it behooves us all to consider it calmly but earnestly.

The Silver bill's support comes from the silver producing States of the far West and from the South. Strike out the support it has in these two sections and it would collapse. Of course any one knows why the silver producing States support it. They are seeking a market for their silver. The war bankrupted the South. We live under the suspicion of favoring any revolutionary measure whatever, our judges assuming that any change would make our situation better than it is. Unfortunately the South's course in the past fifteen years has not been calculated to allay this suspicion. Their methods of treating their public debts, their radical railroad legislation and such proposed legislation as our anti-monopoly bills, &c., have encouraged rather than allayed the suspicion. And now comes our clamor for an act to pay a dollar with seventy cents to complete the anti-conservative record which we have made. We need not be surprised that old and conservative regions should look upon us with some distrust.

All sane men know that Mr. Cleveland must carry the States of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana or there is not the slightest show for his being elected.

In New York, New Jersey and Connecticut there is an immense independent vote which belongs to no party, but votes as the candidate and issue in any election appeal to it. Its strength can be judged of by comparing Mr. Cleveland's vote in New York in 1888 with his vote in the same State in 1894. In 1888 he carried New York by 1,149. In 1894 he lost it by 14,373. But he received in New York 72,000 more votes in 1888 than he received there in 1894. One hundred and fifty-six thousand more votes were cast in the election of 1888 than in the election of 1894. This was the reserve, independent vote, brought out by the tariff discussions of 1888, which took no interest in the election of 1894, and which divided nearly evenly on the question of tariff reform.

Now this immense vote belongs to the property-owning, conservative classes—people who turn with horror from the suggestions of the Silver bill. It is a matter of small consequence to them whether the man Harrison or the man Cleveland is President. Both are Northern men and one is as true to all Northern traditions and beliefs as the other. But whether there shall be anything like an attack on the property interests of the country is a matter of the very last importance to these people. If Mr. Harrison vetoes the Silver bill we predict that the last one of these voters will rally to his support. Its passage, accomplished by the South, will be to them in the nature of another "Rebellion," and Mr. Harrison will stand to them as the suppressor of this second "Rebellion." In the face of these facts it does look to us like simple madness for Southern representatives to vote for the Silver bill at this time.

What effect will be produced if it passes and is signed by Mr. Harrison? Many wise and conservative men contend that it will send gold to a premium, and they support their contention with formidable arguments. No man is going to exchange a gold dollar for a silver dollar with an intrinsic value of only seventy cents, that is certain. If it should have the effect of sending gold to a premium the disastrous effect upon this country would be incalculable. The currency of the country, gold, silver and paper, amounts to about \$1,600,000,000, of which about \$700,000,000, or nearly one-half, is gold. If that amount of the currency were suddenly stricken out of the bulk, money would become so scarce that the ordinary functions of business could not possibly be carried on. Men who passed through the panic of 1893, and the semi-panic of 1890, know what it is to want money which cannot be obtained, never mind how much property they own. Loans would be called, and the debtor would be unable to obtain money with which to pay. The property that secured the loan would be offered for sale, but because there would be no money, there would be no purchasers, and the creditor would have to buy it in at a fraction of its value to save his debt; and the debtor who had passed the Silver bill to relieve himself of a part of his obligations, would be swallowed up in the general ruin that he had brought on. All this would probably happen if gold were sent to a premium.

We have earnest hopes, however, that this calamity may be avoided. In the mercy of God it so turns out that the mints are of limited capacity. As well as we can make out they are not capable of turning out more than fifty or sixty millions of dollars a year, which is not much more of silver dollars than we have been coining for the past two years. The bill as it passed the Senate provides that the bullion now in the Treasury, worth about \$100,000,000, shall be coined, and no doubt the authorities would claim that it had a preference in coining. The bill will therefore bring on us only a little more than fifty millions of dollars a year, and before it has flooded the country with the depreciated dollars the business of the country will have time to look around and provide for them. The limited capacity of the mints, therefore, may avert the crash which would otherwise occur.

Many considerable misapprehension exists as to free silver. It does not mean, by any means, that the Government is to scatter silver dollars free among the people except in the way of pensions, and that would not be of much advantage to the South. The Treasury might be as full to overflowing with silver dollars as it was before the billion-dollar Congress looted it, and our Southern free silverites would not get a cent, unless they had something to give in exchange for it. How many pounds of silver bullion "mined since the passage of this act" would our horny-handed sons of toil have to take to the mint to be exchanged for dollars anyway?

SOME years ago Mr. Carnegie told his workmen that Protection meant higher wages for American labor. To-day his fortified works at Homestead mills tell them that if they insist on their carrying out the promises he then made, they will get a dose of hot water and melted pitch. In the meantime the locked-out workmen are organized like soldiers, and an outbreak may occur at any time.

A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BOGY.

The New York Tribune, Mr. Whitelaw Reid's paper, and recognized organ of the Protection Force-Bill party, declares that the Force bill is only a bogey, and that "no intelligent Southerner can doubt for a moment the kindness and cordiality felt towards his section and his people of all classes and all parties in the North."

"Kindness and cordiality" indeed! Why then was it that the Fifty-first Congress, which was Republican in both branches, tried so hard to pass a bill putting the South under military control and turning her government over to negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers as in the days of reconstruction? And why did the late Republican Convention, which nominated Mr. Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President, declare in one of the planks of its platform that "We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections," and that "such laws shall be enacted and enforced, as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution?" And why did the Republican Convention, immediately after this outbreak, and almost in the same breath, declare: "We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union?"

If the Tribune can call that kindness and cordiality, it is no wonder that it can call the Force bill a bogey. But it is the most substantial flesh and blood bogey—especially blood—that the mind of man ever conceived.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Elections in Great Britain are not conducted as they are in the United States. Instead of all being decided on a certain specified day, as with us, election writs are sent out to the sheriffs, who serve them as they do any other official papers, and in these writs the day of election is designated in particular districts. The first election under the new writs for a member of the Thirteenth Parliament of Queen Victoria took place at South Paddington last Friday, and as there was no opposition Lord Randolph Churchill was returned.

The first election in which there was opposition took place yesterday in one London district and there were also elections in forty-eight provincial districts, but the test day will be to-day, when elections will be held in sixteen of the London districts and in about fifty of the provincial towns. These will furnish a very fair indication of the complexion of the next Parliament, but it will not be positively known which party will be in the ascendancy until about Thursday, as most of the borough elections will take place to-morrow and Wednesday. It will then be finally ascertained whether Salisbury will be returned to power or be succeeded as Premier of Great Britain by "The Grand Old Man." In any event it is almost certain that this will be Gladstone's last contest for the Prime Ministry of England and leadership of the House of Commons.

GENERAL ROBERT WILLIAMS, who has just been appointed Adjutant-General of the army, is a Virginian who, like General Thomas, intended to come South and cast his fortunes with those of his State, but afterwards concluded it would pay better to remain on the other side.

ANTI-CLEVELANDITE CONVERTED.

A Paragraph in The Times Opened His Eyes.

The following letter was received at this office yesterday and we publish it in full, both because it shows that the efforts of THE TIMES to open the eyes of the Third parties are doing good and because we hope that many others will follow the example of Dr. Lewis:

LITWALTON, VA., June 30, 1892.

I was an anti-Cleveland delegate to the Richmond Convention, and felt that your paper made too hard a fight upon the anti-men, that you did not concede us an honest difference of opinion, or would have called and renewed my subscription to THE TIMES. Now I am as strong as the strongest Cleveland man in Virginia. You will find \$1 for another year's subscription. I think every Democratic newspaper in the South should keep posted at the head of its columns, from now until election day, the words found in your issue of the 28th, viz.: "Let every Southern white man remember that every vote cast against Democracy, whether for the Republican or Third party, is a vote for the Force bill."

Make this suggestion, and urge every paper to adopt it as a campaign leader; it will force every reader to stop and consider ere he votes for negro supremacy.

Very truly, &c.,
F. W. LEWIS, M. D.

Colored People Celebrate.

The Virginia Industrial Mercantile Building and Loan Association celebrated its first anniversary at the Exposition grounds yesterday. About 3,000 colored people were present, and the day was pleasantly spent. The crowd was very orderly and no accidents happened to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

The exercises began with a chorus sung by the different choirs of the city. This was followed by the singing of the various Sunday-schools and choirs.

The opening address was made by J. H. Blackwell, followed by short addresses from Professor E. D. Scott, W. T. Hall, George Williams, Jr., and the various pastors of the city.

There was an exciting competitive drill between the Zouaves, the Anderson Guards and the Hill Guards. The Anderson Guards carried off the honors.

The sham battle in the afternoon was a feature of the day's sport, and was greatly enjoyed. A game of base-ball also afforded much amusement.

On account of the lateness in getting ready the line of march as originally laid down was not carried out.

The Ambulance.

The ambulance responded to several calls yesterday. Besides those otherwise reported there were the following:

At 4:10 P. M., Eighth and Cary streets, colored man out on the forehead and neck. He was taken to the Second station.

At 7 o'clock, 320 east Franklin street, colored man badly cut on both lips. He was taken to the almshouse.

The Odd-Fellows.

Richmond Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated the Fourth of July by balloting for Capital City Lodge, No. 101. The latter will be instituted next Monday evening by Deputy Grand Master Thomas N. Kendler and Richmond Lodge is expected to participate in the ceremonies.

SUNDAY TIMES ART SUPPLEMENT.

THE TIMES HAS JUST MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS BY WHICH IT CAN PRESENT ITS SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUNDAY TIMES WITH A SERIES OF HANDSOME PICTURES IN COLORS. THE ARTISTS ARE NOW AT WORK ON THE DESIGNS, EACH OF WHICH ALONE COSTS \$200. THE FIRST, NOW IN HAND, IS A REPRODUCTION FROM THE FAMOUS PICTURE, "THE STORM," AND WILL BE READY FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE SUNDAY TIMES JULY 17TH. ALL THESE PICTURES WILL BE WELL WORTHY OF A FRAME AND A PLACE ON THE HOUSEHOLD WALL. EVERY SUBSCRIBER IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY WILL GET THESE FINE WORKS OF ART WITHOUT COST.

IF YOU DO NOT SUBSCRIBE SEND IN YOUR NAME AT ONCE.

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST.

A college of public accountants will be started in New York.

Soldiers from Fort Adam have been detected robbing Newport villas.

The reported murder, by Alaskan Indians, of Dr. Sheldon Jackson is now denied.

Mexican soldiers caused trouble at Laredo, Tex., by indiscriminate firing at deserters and nearly killing a woman.

Lawler, the adventurous navigator, who proposes to cross the Atlantic in a small boat, reached St. Johns, N. B., Sunday.

Seth L. Milliken will be nominated for Congress in the Third Maine district by the Republicans, all differences having been settled.

Rev. Mr. Kline, rabbi of the Norfolk-street Synagogue, New York, has been elected rabbi of the Green-street Orthodox synagogue in Baltimore.

All the coal miners of the Wheeling district struck Saturday for the Columbus scale, which the operators refuse to sign. Over 400 men are out.

Rival factions are fighting for the control of the Jacksonville and Mayport railroad, and the line has changed hands three times in three weeks.

The Atlanta and Florida railroad will go into the hands of Receiver Garrett, who was appointed by Judge Clarke, of the State court in Atlanta.

Cyrus W. Field remained unconscious all Saturday night, but seemed to rally a trifle Sunday morning and regained consciousness for a short time.

Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch, of New York, not only declares that New York will go Democratic next November, but he estimates the majority at 30,000.

The continuous rains all over the island of Cuba have had the effect of cutting down the sugar crop to 300,000 tons, which is 100,000 tons less than the first of January estimate. Other damage by the rains was great.

It appears from the report of Assistant Treasurer Roberts, of the New York sub-Treasury, that the receipts from customs at that port for the fiscal year ending June 30th were \$125,120,000, as against \$151,970,000 for the previous year.

The Western Transportation Company is preparing to build at Erie, Pa., the largest elevator on the lake. The company is also building three large steel steamers for use in the grain trade, and will soon make Erie an active competitor with Buffalo.

It is said that Philip D. Armour, the king of meat packers, who pays William J. Campbell \$25,000 a year for his services, is opposed to the latter accepting the chairmanship of the Republican national committee. Mr. Armour is a warm supporter of Cleveland.

The United Presbyterian Church of Western Pennsylvania is about to establish a great college either at Pittsburgh or Allegheny. It is very probable that the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny will be reorganized on a much more extensive basis.

John J. Patterson, of Midway, Pa., a former United States Senator from North Carolina, was very dangerously ill, possibly fatally injured, in Birmingham, Ala., a few days ago. It is feared his spine was injured from a fall while out walking. He cannot move hand or foot.

The steamship City of Chicago, which was wrecked last week on the Irish coast, has not altered its position, the list to starboard being no greater than before. The propeller continues to work. Manager Cochran, of the Inman line, is on board with Captain Redford and the crew.

A new Methodist Episcopal church in course of erection at Pleasantville, N. J., was robbed Saturday morning of the corner-stone, which had been laid June 10th and was already covered with several feet of brick. The stone contained valuable relics in the shape of Bibles and coins.

Premier Abbott, of Canada, received a telegram on Saturday from the British Columbia Sealers' Association, declaring that the recent seizures of Canadian sealers by a United States cruiser were illegal, and asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the Imperial authorities.

Chris. L. Magee, the Western Pennsylvania Republican leader, denies the report that President Harrison had requested him to induce the non-payment of Pittsburg to recede from their position on the wages question. He says the labor troubles were not mentioned during any of his recent interviews with the President.

The Brazilian man-of-war Almirante is anchored in the harbor of New York city. She is commanded by Marquis De Lenc, one of the most prominent officers of the Brazilian navy. The ship is on an instruction trip, and, after leaving that port, will visit several European ports before returning to Rio Janeiro.

At a meeting of Typographical Union, No. 6, for New York city, on Sunday, President Kenny explained that his committee was working for the best interest of the organization when they urged the nomination of Whitelaw Reid by the Minneapolis Convention. An attempt to take the Tribune matter out of the hands of the committee failed by a vote of 500 to 25.

The centennial celebration of the founding of Paterson, N. J., by Alexander Hamilton began Sunday. Nearly every building in the city is decorated and a number of triumphal arches have been erected. The ceremonies so far have been religious services, and Sunday schools held in tents. There will be 50,000 people in the parade to-day.

Governor Wiley, of Idaho, in view of what he regarded as the serious situation in the State of Idaho, wired President Harrison and the Idaho delegation in Congress a week ago requesting troops to be sent to that section to preserve peace. On Saturday a conference was held with the President, and through the recommendation of the delegation, Shoup, Dubois, and Sweet, it was determined to send no troops there.

One thousand veterans of the Pennsylvania department of the Grand Army of the Republic are encamped on the Gettysburg battlefield. Five hundred tents are pitched on East Cemetery Hill across the Baltimore pike from the Soldiers' National Cemetery. Sunday was devoted to religious exercises and the renewal of associations of thirty years ago. Sunday was the twenty-ninth anniversary of Pickett's charge and the termination of this memorable battle.

There is a desperate town site war at Duncan, Okla. The town company laid out the town site, sold all the property, built a switch, and when the railroad established a depot it was erected on a new site a mile further east. The company then sold the first purchasers that they prepared to tear up the track, had a band of Indians come in and jump the second town site and have served notice on the leaders that they will fight before they will suffer such fraud. There can be no compromise, and it is probable the town will be abandoned.

Representative Baker (Farmers' Alliance, Kan.), has introduced in the House a bill to reduce the salaries of officers and employees of the Government service after March 4, 1893. Those receiving a salary of \$1,000 per annum or less shall remain the same; from salaries of \$1,000 to \$1,500, a reduction of 10 per cent. is made; from \$1,500 to \$2,000, a reduction of 20 per cent.; from \$2,000 to \$3,000, 25 per cent. All above \$3,000 which are mentioned in the bill shall be reduced 33 1/3 per cent. The salaries of senators and members of Congress are reduced to \$3,000 per annum, and the Speaker of the House to \$5,000; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$7,000, and associate justices, \$6,500; the Cabinet officers, \$5,000; Vice-President, \$3,000, and the President, \$25,000.

Fully one thousand men are now on guard in Homestead, Minn., and around Carnegie's steel works. There is no possible approach to the town and mills that is not strongly protected, and the dead lines are drawn clear around the fifty acres of mill yard. No one can pass through the lines unless he has business of his own that takes him there, and even then if he is not a mill worker, of some sort, or a resident of the town, he cannot pass. The advisory committee have fully matured their plans, and the whole body of men move together like clockwork. There are night men and day men for all of the different posts, and every day men are men, and their work is mapped out for them. To-day a complete system of signalling is being arranged, and the night guards provided with rockets. The plans have been so well matured that one thousand men can be had at any spot in five five minutes, night or day. To-day the men are receiving their pay and notices of discharge. The best of order prevails, and no trouble is apprehended. There is nothing new in the iron scale situation. No more signatures have been received, and no important change in the condition of affairs is looked for before the scale conference next Wednesday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

DRY GOODS, &c.

FOURQUEAN, PRICE & Co.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN

SUMMER WASH GOODS.

In view of the fact that this is the last season we spend in our old quarters, not wishing to carry any of our summer stock to our new store, we will on TUESDAY, July 5th, sell the balance of our summer stock of Wash Goods at a great sacrifice.

25c.

25c. will buy any of our Fine Imported Organdies.
Our 30, 40 and 50c. French and Stock Gingham.
Fancy Printed and Plain 37 1/2c. Imported Sattons.

Our Printed Dotted Organdie Muslins that retailed for 50c.—white grounds.
Our Fancy Embroidered Organdies, in black grounds, that sold at 75c. and \$1.

At this price we also include a line of the Plain and Solid White Goods and Fancy Black French Novelties.

16 2-3c.

At 16 2-3c. per yard we shall sell all of our Checked, Striped and Plaid Imported Gingham. In this lot we will include the balance of our 33 1/2c. Twilled English Gingham; all the 20c. and 25c. Plaid and Striped Fast Black Imported Muslins and Lawns; and a large variety of Fine Imported White Goods, both plain and fancy.

15c.

The balance of those beautiful Printed English Nansooks will be now sold for 15c. per yard. If you want a wash dress, either light or dark ground, light of texture, cool, and in appearance equal to a printed silk, do not fail to secure one of these at the low price of 15c.

All of our Solid Black Embroidered Muslin that sold at 25c. per yard.

5c.

Do you want a good 5c. dress? We will offer the balance of our 12 1/2c. Printed Curly Bar Lawns, China Cloths, Shantung Piques, Pineapple Tissue and Brandenburg at 5c. per yard.

REMNANTS, REMNANTS.

Remnants of every kind and style of Summer Wash Goods at very low prices, ranging in quantity from 1 1/2 yards to 3 1/2 yards, including black, white and colored wash goods.

12 1-2c.

A lot of beautiful Fine Gauze Bodies, low neck and no sleeve, sizes from 26 to 36, reduced from 25c. to 12 1/2c.

LINENS, LINENS, LINENS.

We shall, in order to reduce stock, offer the most substantial bargains in Linens of all kinds. Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Doilies, Sheetings and Bed Linens in general. Do not overlook this stock if you will need linens of any kind in the near future.

All these goods will be displayed in our

FIFTH-STREET DEPARTMENT,

and new bargains will be added from time to time as the stock is disposed of.

TARLATAN.

16 1/2c. Colored Tarlatan reduced to 12 1/2c. per yard, in pink, green, yellow, light and dark blue.
Remnants of the same at 6 1/2c. per yard.

jy5-su.ta.ta

DOWN WITH THE OLD BUILDINGS.

REMEMBER

805 East Main Street

IS THE NEW NUMBER OF

C. Lumsden & Son,

805 EAST MAIN STREET,

Face Block.

WATCHES.

JEWELRY.

SILVERWARE.

OPTICIANS.



Prepared to continue our large trade, our manufacturing and repairing departments. Our Optical Department is complete.

NOTE.—Our Specialist is here EVERY day.
jlv 24t